



### Jack Neville Explains Various Uses of This Mysterious Club On the Green

The general run of golfers know less about the correct manipulation of the nibble than of any other club in use, says Jack Neville, California's crack golfer. The two prime purposes of a nibble are recovery from a hazard and the short pitch approach.

Concerning the handling of the nibble when bunkered the first thing to consider is the club's possibilities. Given the most common bunker predicament—that of finding the ball lying only fairly playable in sand, with a cup but a few feet ahead in the line to the hole—the work of the nibble is to make the ball rise quickly. This always is the most important thing to remember.

Now how to accomplish this: As firm a stance as possible should be taken in the sand, for out of a bad lie power is needed. The ball should be addressed in about the style as used in driving, as the player should curb his strength but little when hitting.

An upright back swing is preferable, as with it the desired cut or back spin can be best imparted.

When the ball is in the position described a full swing should always be used, and the quantity of sand to be taken with the blade of the nibble immediately before the impact should be regulated by the distance desired and also depends on the nature of the lie.

If one-third of the ball is in the sand, then aim to hit about one inch back, and if it is more than half buried then the club must start into the sand about two inches away. If the club comes on to the ball, taking the correct amount of sand previous to striking, the ball will rise properly. More bunker shots are spoiled by hitting the ball first and then letting the blade go into the sand than by hitting too far back.

After the golfer has decided upon the mistake of the mixture in the bunker and has picked out the spot where he intends to hit—which should never be more than three inches back of the ball—he should devote his entire attention to that objective spot.

The success of this shot depends largely on accuracy. Let the blade sink into the sand and continue in a downward direction as far as possible. The left of the club will take care of a quick rise if the stroke is correctly made.

Do not try to bring the club up suddenly back to the ball in an effort to get it up in the air. I have seen golfers make an energetic hook at the ball in their endeavor to send it over the cup. This is a great mistake and generally results in a gash in the side of the ball and the necessity of extra strokes.

A firm grip is advisable, and when the club is on its downward movement the wrists should be fairly stiff to withstand the resistance occasioned when the blade buries itself in the sand.

I believe in taking the ball clean from a pit only when the lie is unusually good, and height is of no consequence. One of the greatest difficulties experienced in playing this style of shot is due to the rule which prevents using one's club in a hazard.

It makes accurate hitting more uncertain than on the fairway. The player should address his club head directly over the spot where he is going to contact with the sand and remember to start his upswing much slower than ordinarily and gain power on the down swing.

The other variety of nibble shot is the pitch to the green from the fairway, and seems to have come much in favor during recent years. The nibble in this shot is handled entirely differently from its use when playing out of handpits.

The great thing to keep in mind when negotiating the nibble approach is that the ball must be taken first with the club head, then always turf next. The wrists play an important role in this stroke. They do their work when the club head is about two feet from the ball.

Here they should whip in, carry the blade of the nibble to that point where ball and turf are in contact and guide it down to a divot. The club should not be stopped immediately after the ball is hit, but should be allowed to follow through a considerable distance. For this kind of shot a little spring in the shaft of the nibble is advisable.

Nibble heads are forged in a great variety of models, and I think in this particular club that half the styles on the market are entirely unsuited to requirements. The best nibble to be had is one not over-heavy, with a deep blade, rather thin at the sole and a concave face. A curved sole is a good thing, as it permits getting a ball well out of a cuppy lie. It is wise to avoid freak models in nibbles.

### HENLEY REGATTA CALLED OFF.

The Henley regatta, England's classic rowing event, will not be held next year. The stewards declined unanimously to abandon it, in view of the conditions brought about by the war.



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### Oahu Country Club Members Map Out Elaborate Program of Competition On Links

Copies of the 1915 golf schedule under the auspices of the Oahu Country Club are out, and the coming year promises to be one of the biggest in the history of the association. The list shows plenty of tournaments throughout the year, but the schedule is so arranged that it will be possible for competition play every Sunday and holiday.

Following is the complete schedule, conditions of the various competitions and the list of winners of trophies played for in the past and to be played for:

#### Golf Tournaments for 1915

January 1, Friday—Medal play.

February 13, Saturday—President's trophy.

February 14, Sunday—President's trophy.

March 7, Sunday—Stewart cup. (Entries close March 6 at club house).

April 17, Saturday—President's trophy.

April 18, Sunday—President's trophy.

May 2, Sunday—Four-ball match. (Medal play).

June 16, Wednesday—Tom Morris match.

June 27, Sunday—Navy cup. (Medal play, thirty-six holes).

July 24, Saturday—President's trophy.

August 29, Sunday—Bogey.

October 3, Sunday—Mason cup. (Qualifying round).

October 10, Sunday—Mason cup. (Finals).

November 6, Saturday—President's trophy.

November 7, Sunday—President's trophy.

November 23, Thursday (Thanksgiving)—Medal play, two-ball foursome.

December 19, Sunday—President's trophy. (Finals).

The players having lowest score each quarterly tournament to play off this date.

Note—In all regular scheduled tournaments partners must be drawn at time and place as directed by the committee. Trophies to be played for during 1915:

#### President's Trophy

A handsome prize presented by President Geo. H. Angus, to be played for quarterly, medal play, the players making the best net score in the quarterly tournaments to meet in a final tournament on December 10, 1915, to determine the winner of the trophy.

Presented by the Mason Golf Club for annual golf championship of the Territory of Hawaii. All golfers are eligible to this tournament, whether a member of the club or not.

Won in 1907-1908 by Austin C. White. Won in 1909-1910-1911-1912 by Geo. H. Angus.

Won in 1913 by H. B. Giffard.

Won in 1914 by J. I. B. Greig.

Qualification and final rounds thirty-six holes, medal play at scratch.

Stewart Cup

Presented by Chas. A. Stewart of San Francisco to be played for once a year; possession to be given player winning the cup three times, match play, handicap.

Won in 1911 by F. H. Armstrong.

Won in 1912 by John Galt.

Won in 1913 by Thos. Gill.

Won in 1914 by R. H. Reidford.

Navy Cup

Presented in 1912 by the officers of the United States Pacific fleet. This cup is a perpetual trophy.

Won in 1912 by Jas. I. B. Greig.

Won in 1913 by Willard Grace.

Won in 1914 by J. J. Belser.

Eunice Fee

Fifty cents for each competition with the exception of the president's trophy, for which no fee is required.

Entries must be made with Alex Bell and in all regular tournaments the drawing of partner will be required.

The hour of closing entries will be posted on the club bulletin prior to tournament date.

As a befitting end to a most prosperous season on the links, golfers from the Oahu Country Club and the service will meet next Saturday at Schofield Barracks. There will be thirty-two men on each team.

Matches will be played both morning and afternoon, the players being paired against each other as follows:

Country Club vs. Service—

1—H. B. Giffard vs. Lieut. Naylor.

2—Geo. Angus vs. Lieut. Col. Campbell.

3—F. H. Armstrong vs. Capt. Lincoln.

4—F. Halstead vs. Lieut. Meigs.

5—J. I. B. Greig vs. Capt. Doane.

6—Willard Grace vs. Lieut. Snow.

7—H. H. Walker vs. Dr. Hayden.

8—G. H. Hochus vs. Lieut. Andrews.

9—Dr. High vs. Dr. Matthews.

10—R. A. Cooke vs. Lieut. Wells.

11—L. Redington vs. Com. Weyer.

12—A. Ewart vs. Lieut. H. Smith.

13—Wm. Simpson vs. Capt. McCleave.

14—C. S. Weight vs. Lieut. Robertson.

15—Perry Morse vs. Capt. Martin.

16—A. Noble vs. Lieut. Col. Cheatham.

17—W. Woon vs. Capt. Hicks.

18—E. J. Scolding vs. Col. Howell.

19—B. Marx vs. Maj. E. V. Smith.

20—C. Lyster vs. Lieut. Rose.

21—J. Belser vs. Capt. Lord.

22—A. Horner vs. Lieut. Parker.

23—T. King vs. Lieut. Fosnes.

24—A. Lewis vs. Lieut. Reardon.

25—F. Fenwick vs. Lieut. Hineman.

26—Wm. Healy vs. Dr. White.

27—A. Judd vs. Lieut. Gordon.

28—H. D. Young vs. Lieut. E. E. Smith.

29—J. Waterhouse vs. Capt. Townsend.

30—C. B. Hemmaway vs. Lieut. Wells.

31—G. Battolph vs. Lieut. Matthews.

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### Tom Andrews Opines Big Hoosier Miller Will Show Heavies a Thing or Two

Since Jack Dillon, the Hoosier champion, defeated Jim Flynn at Kansas City and Charlie Weinert, the Brooklyn light heavyweight, at Philadelphia, knocking out the latter, the sport followers have reached the conclusion that Jack is no longer a middleweight, but a full-fledged heavyweight. We are all mistaken, for Jack and his manager, Sam Murphree, are ready to post a forfeit at any time that Jack will make 158 pounds at three o'clock for any of the stars in a big match. A letter from Jack and his manager to T. S. Andrews of Milwaukee, Wis., says:

Just saw by the papers that you have the same kind as many others about Jack's weight. They have all gone astray on that point, due to the fact that Jack has been meeting middleweights and heavyweights. Show us a big match and we will show you how quick Jack will make 158 at 3 o'clock. We had \$5000 posted on Jack's weight, and we offered to make it 160 at three o'clock on short notice, but have not heard anything definite. Jack wants to be kept busy and this goes for either Jess Willard or Carl Morris, even if they do weigh a ton. We have always admired Jimmy Clabby and think he is the best of the lot at 155 ringside, but just the same Jack is ready at any time to post a big forfeit to make 158 at three o'clock for a big match with Clabby, preferring the twenty-round bout. Now, if any of these fellows doubt us let them put up a forfeit and show us that the match can be made and we will be Johnny on the spot. It will be a case then of put up or shut up.

**Fighting Styles Change.**

Since Jimmy Clabby defeated George Chip in California and thereby won the right to claim the middleweight championship, is manager, Larry Litchner, has decided that Jack is the greatest fighter that ever lived; that is, he is by far cleverer than any of his predecessors in the art of self-defense. So one will blame Larry for hosting his clever middleweight to the skies, for he is surely one of the most scientific boxers we have had in many years. Like his manager, Jimmy believes that the boxers of today are just as good as the old-timers, except that they do not go in to be beaten to pieces without trying to show signs of real science. Writing regarding the matter, Manager Larry says:

"There is a great difference in the old and present style of boxing. In the old days it was generally agreed that the place to aim for in boxing was the head. So the arms were held up high and though some such blows as the kidney punch were known, the body of an opponent was generally neglected. The average boxer among the old-timers believed that a blow which marked an opponent's face was much more telling than one which landed on the body and slowed him up."

**Land Body Blows.**

But the boxer of today pays at least as much attention to the body as to the face of his opponent. Attempt to box with a man like Clabby or Gibbons or Welsh, and you'll find that he'll hit you five times on the body to every punch he lands on your face or head. The style has changed. The old fellows boxed straight up. The fighters we now have dig in and strike from every conceivable angle. The only class that falls below standard is that of the heavyweights, but that is only a temporary situation. It won't be long before we have white fighters who could have whipped John L. Sullivan, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons or even Jim Jeffries the days when Jim could really fight."

**May Be True, But—**

A lot of what Clabby and his manager say is true, but just the same, it will take a lot of convincing to make some sporting men believe that we have in the making fighters of Fitzsimmons' weight who can do what Ruby Roberts did. Fitz's weight was over 150 to 160 when fighting and still he met men over 200 pounds and slashed them to ribbons. He held three titles at one time—middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight—something to be proud of. John L. Sullivan was not only a rugged fighter, but also a clever one, for with his hard battles he as no marks to show where he was battered about the face, nor bum ears, which so many fighters have nowadays. As for Jeffries—well, when Jim was himself, I do not think there lived a man who could defeat him, Jack Johnson included. Jeff was not only a fighter, but also a boxer, for when he fought Jim Corbett the last time he outboxed the clever Jim.

**Welsh Busy Man.**

Freddy Welsh, the world's champion lightweight, is being guided into a lot of coin by his manager, Harry Pollock, and the chances are that when Freddy begins to count his pile in the spring he will go into the five figures strong. He must be given credit for one thing—he is not afraid to tackle any of the lightweights and does not demand much time for training. Under these conditions it is not surprising that Welsh wants to make his matches at catch weights or at a point that will not bring him down too low. If he kept in hard training all the while and tried to make the lightweight limit he would soon go stale and that is what he wants to avoid.

There is little doubt that Welsh can make the proper weight when the occasion demands. His contest with Jimmy Duffy in Buffalo last week was not de-

### Fraternity Plan Hits Strong and Men Realize Great Benefits of Organization

Success is going to crown the efforts of the men who are seeking to organize a Baseball Players Fraternity in Honolulu and a canvas of the ball players hereabout brought out the information that ninety per cent of the men were ready and willing to form an association along the lines as laid down by Dave Fultz, president of the Baseball Players Fraternity over on the mainland.

While the men behind the movement are active in getting the views of the players on the subject, the real work of the committee will begin after the holidays. Circulars will be sent out to every ball player in Honolulu to attend a meeting on the subject of the proposed organization. Here addresses will be made to the players and the plans under which the Baseball Players Fraternity operates on the mainland will be explained to the players.

That Dave Fultz has made a success of his venture on the coast is plain to see by the continual increase of membership. First, but a few of the players dared enter the organization but as the true benefits of the game were spread to the order and now thousands of ball players are members of the Baseball Players Fraternity.

The organizers of the fraternity do not ask a man to join the association until he has thoroughly investigated its true meaning and they are most anxious to have the men thoroughly understand that a Baseball Players Fraternity is not an organization to declare war on managers, players, park owners or any one else.

A Baseball Players Fraternity aims to protect the player and it makes it possible for each player to have some say in the running of baseball affairs, something in which he is most vitally interested. It further means that the ball player will have a voice in the arrangement of schedules, payments of bills, renting of ball parks and other important details regarding the game.

It means that the man or men who use the ball players for the purpose of exhibiting them for gain will have to hear their just complaints and it means that they will have a say in what shall be paid in rental for ball parks, salaries of umpires, regulation of operating expenses and the like.

Today, the Baseball Players Fraternity on the mainland is one of the strongest organizations in the country and the baseball player, particularly the minor leaguer, is given the protection he asks. Cases after cases in which ball players were involved, have been taken up by Dave Fultz, the president of the team, and justice has been done by the players, something they found hard to get until they organized.

It is a well known fact that Honolulu ball players have not been given the chance to advance that is due them. Players who deserved recognition have been kept in the back ground for years and small salaries, and salaries at all have kept them from showing their real worth to the public.

With a voice in baseball affairs, the players will be in a position to show why they should be considered in all things and for the best interests of the game and the public who support the game. It is the hope of the organizers of the fraternity that success crowns their efforts, all of which seems possible by the players in the idea.

Private, many claiming that Duffy had a good draw out of it, while some claimed a victory for Freddy and one paper said Jimmy won. It was a case of the White match over again, leaving plenty of doubt about the winner. Duffy is a boy who likes to weigh around the 135-pound mark, so that Freddy did not gain anything by meeting him above the lightweight limit.

Promoters are busy trying to get Welsh and Paeky McFarland together again, but there seems little chance unless the Chicago boy can do weight somewhere near the lightweight limit.

There is a grave doubt about it. James J. Corroth, the California promoter, tried hard to match Welsh and White for a championship tilt December 15, which would be the windup of the game in that state, but Manager Pollock failed to agree to terms.

With huge salary increases, the necessity of carrying more players to prevent the Federals from capturing likely youngsters, the lean weeks that followed Boston's challenge for the lead, and the failure to get in a world's series naturally cut the profits away down this year, yet the stockholders made money, and the National league found New York a source of income that offset poor business in other cities.

The American league has been a strong stronghold. The champion Athletics drew poorly at home and on the road, and only in Boston was business good all season.

For three years the New York club, by harboring pennant winners, added approximately \$100,000 to the club's income each season as a share of world's series spoils. This prize money went elsewhere this year, and the city series was worth only a few thousand to the club.

Dividends on stock, however, are not based on the difference between receipts and other expenses of operating the team. Interest on the notes issued to meet the construction of the Bronx stadium, payments on the big plant, ground rental, and many other expenses that few clubs must carry, make a winning team necessary at the Polo grounds.

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### COMMANDER IS SUSPENDED 2 YEARS

Found Guilty of Neglect and Lack of Skill By United States Inspectors

The brief sentence flashed here several days ago on the suspension of Captain James J. Carey, master of the wrecked ship *Isabel*, is embellished by more complete accounts of the hearing before James Guthrie and Joseph P. Dolan, United States inspectors, which just reached here.

Captain Carey was suspended for two years. The *Isabel* went to pieces on Duxbury reef, Nov. 23, with a loss of twenty-three lives. The shipper is held guilty of negligence and unskillfulness.

There remains an opportunity for Captain Carey to appeal the decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington. His sentence of suspension is one of the longest given in recent years here.

**Deviation of Compass Shown.** When the *Isabel* piled up on the reef it was running at full speed, although it was enveloped in a thick fog. Captain Carey was not on the bridge, having left the vessel in charge of Second Officer Reese, whom he blamed for the wreck. Reese was drowned.

A feature brought out the first time in the findings of the two inspectors is that, as on practically all vessels, there was a deviation in the ship's compass. In this case 3 1/2 degrees, and the deviation of the compass was not taken into consideration in the position in which she stranded.

**Charges Are Sustained.** Inspectors Guthrie and Dolan in their order to Captain Carey said: "After careful consideration of the evidence we are satisfied that the charges of negligence and unskillfulness are sustained."

"First, you were negligent in navigating your vessel at full speed in a fog, in violation of the first paragraph of article 16 of the international rules."

"Second, you were negligent in not having an officer supervise the casting of the lead to verify your position in steps of ten fathoms when you left the bridge and remained about 20 minutes, your vessel being within four miles of Duxbury reef busy in a dense fog."

"Under the circumstances it was your duty to have hauled your ship off shore and stopped, provided you did not have an officer at the lead to relieve you during your absence."

"Third, you were unskillful in shaping your course for Duxbury reef, and attempting to come in through the north channel during a dense fog. Had your course been shaped for the San Francisco lightship and through the main ship channel, it would have been safe for you to leave the bridge under the circumstances that compelled you to leave, and the steamer *Isabel* would not have been lost, as you admitted at your trial."

**GIANTS MADE MONEY DURING 1914 SEASON**

While nothing but the re-election of officers and the transaction of routine business was announced for publication after the annual meeting of the National Exhibition company, better known as the New York National League club, in Jersey City, the report on financial conditions again proved the Giants to be the best money-making club in baseball.

The club's profits were not as large this year as in some previous seasons when the Giants were contenders for the pennant, but the stockholders are well satisfied with the return on their investment. The dividends were above what had been anticipated, considering the fact that it was an "off season," and that the appearance of the Federal League greatly increased the expense of holding together and maintaining a championship team.

Those who profess to know say that the New York club made more money over operating expenses in 1914 than any club ever made before or since. The season's profits were estimated at sums ranging from \$250,000 to \$400,000. In 1911 the Giants, after five years of reconstruction, resumed the habit of winning pennants. The ease with which they won in 1913 still stands as the banner season.

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### RUBBER PLANTATION TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Pahang and Tanjong Olok Plantations Have Signed Six Months' Contract

M. A. Cheek, visiting agent of the Waterhouse Company's rubber plantations in the Malay Peninsula, arrived from Singapore at the Honolulu. He will remain in Honolulu several weeks. Mr. Cheek is enthusiastic in regard to the rubber outlook and prospects.

Fred L. P. Waterhouse stated yesterday that the November output of Pahang was 22,000 pounds. This makes the total production since January first 132,295 pounds. The yield for 1913 for the same period was 110,292 pounds.